

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Building 2234 Fort Meade Survey Number: AA-52

Project: Section 110 Survey Agency: Army

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility **not** recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Located .2 miles east from the Post Core Historic District, this Fort Meade building is separated from the district by newer, non historic construction. It does not appear to have any strong historical association with the contexts of the historic district. Constructed as a barracks for the Bakers and Cooks School, the interior of the building has been substantially altered to accommodate office space. The history and architecture of the building is not significant enough to warrant individual eligibility.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory Form

Prepared by: Goodwin & Associates

Lauren Bowlin
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

10/29/96

Date

2/29/00

NR program concurrence: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

B. Kuntz
Reviewer, NR program

2/29/00
Date

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Shore	(all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Western Shore	(Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Piedmont	(Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Western Maryland	(Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Paleo-Indian	10000-7500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Archaic	7500-6000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Archaic	6000-4000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Archaic	4000-2000 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Woodland	2000-500 B.C.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Woodland	500 B.C. - A.D. 900
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Woodland/Archaic	A.D. 900-1600
<input type="checkbox"/>	Contact and Settlement	A.D. 1570-1750
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rural Agrarian Intensification	A.D. 1680-1815
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural-Industrial Transition	A.D. 1815-1870
<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial/Urban Dominance	A.D. 1870-1930
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Modern Period	A.D. 1930-Present
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown Period (<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic)	

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Subsistence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Settlement
<input type="checkbox"/>	Political
<input type="checkbox"/>	Demographic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technology
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Government/Law
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military
<input type="checkbox"/>	Religion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Educational/Cultural
<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: buildingHistoric Environment: villageHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): defense, barracks building, educational

Known Design Source: _____

AA-52

Buildings 2234 and 2257

Fort George G. Meade

Anne Arundel County

Capsule Summary

Buildings 2234 (see also MHT form AA-34F) and 2257 (see also MHT form AA-34A) are barracks completed in 1939 and 1940. These two buildings are not directly associated historically with the primary training mission at Fort George G. Meade under Criterion A. They were built to support secondary functions such as a cooks' and bakers' school and ordnance personnel. Neither building was part of the original plan for the main permanent cantonment as developed in 1928 and constructed throughout the 1930s. The barracks buildings are not linked to the main cantonment either by historical association or by plan.

Though similar in design to the permanent brick buildings constructed in the main cantonment at Fort George G. Meade, these buildings are isolated from the main post. They were constructed from standard plans issued by the Office of the Quartermaster General and utilized at Army installations across the country. Buildings 2234 and 2257 do not exhibit significant design or construction techniques to merit individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. In addition, the interiors of both buildings have been altered. Building 2234 especially has lost critical interior elements and no longer possesses the integrity of its interior plan to convey its historical association as the Cooks' and Bakers' School.

AA-52
Buildings 2234 and 2257
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Maryland Comprehensive Preservation Plan Data

Geographic Organization: Western Shore

Chronological/Development Periods: Modern Period, A.D. 1930-Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s): Military

Resource Type:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Functions(s) and Use(s): Barracks and school

Known Design Source: Office of the Quartermaster General

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. AA-52

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Buildings 2234 and 2257

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Pepper and Huber Road N/A not for publication

city, town Fort George G. Meade — vicinity of congressional district 3

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Fort George G. Meade, Directorate of Public Works

street & number Building 239, Ross Road telephone no.: 301-677-9757

city, town Fort Meade state and zip code MD 20755

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number 7 Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan

date August 1994 ☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Baltimore state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. AA-52

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

(See continuation sheets)

8. Significance

Survey No. AA-52

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1939 - 1940 **Builder/Architect** U.S. Army, Quartermaster Corps

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☒ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

(See continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. AA - 52

(See continuation sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property N/A .6 acres

Quadrangle name Odenton, MD

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheets)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katherine Grandine and W. Patrick Giglio/Architectural Historians

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. date June 1995

street & number 337 East Third Street telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick, MD state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHQP/DPOT
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7. Description

Resource Count: 2

Summary

Buildings 2234 and 2257 are brick barracks buildings constructed in 1939 and 1940 to accommodate personnel at Fort George G. Meade. Located near the intersection of Pepper and Huber Roads, these two barracks reflect the design characteristics of standardized permanent barracks constructed by the Quartermaster Corps post during the inter-war era.

Description

Building 2234 was constructed in 1939 as a permanent 75-man barracks and education building for the Bakers' and Cooks' School located at Fort George G. Meade. The two-and-one-half story, U-shaped building measures approximately 178 by 50 feet. Each building wing measures 23 by 34 feet. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation; a basement was excavated under the eastern two-thirds of the building. The building has a reinforced-concrete frame construction and hollow clay tile walls. The exterior walls are veneered with brick laid in 5:1 common bond. The corners of the building are marked by brick quoins. The building terminates in intersecting hipped roofs. The roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Five gable dormers are located in the roof face above the north elevation. The building's windows are symmetrically arranged and are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash. The windows have flat-arched brick lintels and concrete sills. The principle entrance is centrally located on the north elevation; the entrance features paired, wood-paneled doors with a transom. The doorway is enframed by pilasters that support a plain entablature. The rear (south) elevation incorporates a two-story enclosed porch supported by brick piers. The area between the brick piers of the porch are spanned with brick on the first story and vinyl siding on the second story. The rear roof elevation features a single shed-roofed dormer. A large square brick chimney also is located on the rear elevation of the west wing.

In 1941, a wood-frame, one-story, T-shaped storeroom was added to the rear elevation of the west wing; the addition measures 25 by 87 feet. The addition rests on concrete piers. The wood-frame walls are clad in vinyl siding. The addition terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A covered loading dock is located on the east elevation of the addition. All addition windows are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash.

The original interior plan, as depicted on blue-line drawings located in the files of the Directorate of Public Works, reflected the building's original use as a Bakers' and Cooks' School. The eastern half of the basement contained three large open spaces that included the large institutional kitchen, a demonstration and preparation room, and a mess where students ate. Secondary service areas included a boiler room, storage space, and toilets. On the first floor, the east wing contained one large open classroom and a smaller classroom. The west wing contained the baking room with ovens and a bread cooling room. The northwest corner of the building was the site of a cold storage locker for meat. Offices for the master baker and the officer-in-charge, toilets, and a squad room occupied the area between the two wings. On the second floor, the entire east wing was an open dormitory space. The west wing contained the mixer room and the

pastry shop. A squad room, toilets and shower room, and individual rooms for the instructors occupied the area between the two wings.

In 1972, the building's interior was modified to accommodate office space. The original cooking and baking equipment was removed from the building. The interior space was reconfigured into individual office space using a double loaded, central corridor plan. During the 1980s, additional office space was added when the originally open rear porches were infilled.

Building 2257, known as Snowden Hall, was completed in 1940 as a 300-man barracks with mess based on plans issued by the Quartermaster General in 1939. The three-story, brick building adopts an H-shaped plan. The building measures approximately 240 by 50 feet; the two end wings measure 67 by 34 feet. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and basement. The building utilizes a reinforced-concrete frame and hollow clay tile walls in its construction. The exterior walls are veneered with brick laid in 5:1 common bond. The corners of the building are marked by brick quoins. A wooden dentil cornice marks the building eave and enframes the gable ends. The building terminates in a central gable roof, which intersects the front-gabled roofs located over the wings. All roof planes are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Building windows are paired, wood-frame, nine-over-nine-light, double-hung sash; the windows are ornamented with concrete lintels and sills. Building 2257 has two main entries located on the south elevation. Each entry is defined by a one-story porch supported by four Tuscan Order columns that support an entablature with plain frieze. The doors are modern metal replacement units with transoms and sidelights. The gable end of each wing is ornamented with an elliptical window. The rear elevation features an open, three-tiered porch supported by regularly spaced brick piers. A central exterior concrete stairway, incorporating metal hand rails, rises from ground level to the second and third floor of the porches. Seven shed-roofed dormers are located in the roof plane above the north elevation.

The original interior plan, as depicted on blue-line drawings located in the files of the Directorate of Public Works, reflected the building's original use as a barracks. The north half of the first floor contained the institutional kitchen and mess room for the barracks. The south half of the first floor contained an open squad room. The area between the two wings contained an open day room, small individual office spaces for NCOs and commanding officer, and communal toilets and showers area. The second and third floor were entirely open dormitory space, with a few individual rooms provided for non-commissioned officers. In 1974, the building's interior was modified for office space. The interior space on all three floors was reconfigured to include a central corridor with individual offices on both sides. Drop ceilings and carpeting were installed. Minor changes to the exterior include removal of the original balustrade located on the roof.

This Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form was prepared as a result of a Phase II intensive architectural survey to assess the significance of Buildings 2234 and 2257 located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, applying the National Register Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60). Additional investigation of these resources was recommended as a result of a comprehensive reconnaissance-level architectural survey completed in conjunction with the Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) (McAloon et al. 1994). The buildings included on this form are related by similar design, use, and construction materials. This recordation methodology was derived from the methodology established by the Maryland Historical Trust and the Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, and used in the 1994 CRMP.

Significance Summary

Buildings 2234 (see also MHT form AA-34F) and 2257 (see also MHT form AA-34A) are barracks completed in 1939 and 1940. These two buildings are not directly associated historically with the primary training mission at Fort George G. Meade under Criterion A. They were built to support secondary functions such as a cooks' and bakers' school and ordnance personnel and are isolated from the main cantonment. These two barracks are similar in design to the permanent brick buildings constructed in the main cantonment at Fort George G. Meade. They were constructed from standard plans issued by the Office of the Quartermaster General and utilized at Army installations across the country. Buildings 2234 and 2257 do not exhibit significant design or construction techniques to merit individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Moreover, both buildings are isolated physically from the main post and do not contribute to that significant concentration of buildings that forms the historic district identified at Fort George G. Meade.

Historic Context

The initial Army post at Fort George G. Meade was established as one of approximately 46 cantonments during the mobilization of U.S. troops for World War I. In 1919, the War Department included the 7,500-acre Camp Meade on a list of leased installations that it planned to purchase (U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Retention of Cantonment Sites for Future Use 1919:44-45).

Inter-war activities that occurred at Fort George G. Meade included a tank school and a Cooks' and Bakers' school. In 1928, the installation became a permanent Army installation. Subsequently, it was one of 32 installations selected for permanent improvement under a nationwide Army construction campaign. In 1926, Congress authorized the War Department to sell unnecessary installations and to use the proceeds to improve existing installations.

The tasks of design and construction of permanent buildings fell to the Office of the Quartermaster General. The objective of the program was to produce Army installations that were functional, aesthetically attractive, cost effective, and appropriate for the different climactic conditions and architectural styles of their locations (Cannan et al. 1994).

At Fort George G. Meade, the earliest construction completed under this program provided permanent barracks for infantry and the tank school. Infantry barracks (Buildings 4552, 4553, 4554) were located north of Llewellyn Avenue. The tank school occupied buildings located east of Roberts Avenue at the intersections of Parsons and Buck Roads. Building 4215 was constructed as the battalion barracks and Building 4217 was constructed as the maintenance company barracks. Building 4216 was constructed as the tank headquarters. A 1934 installation plan records that a barracks for an ordnance company was planned to complete the tank headquarters area. However, an ordnance company barracks was never built at that location since the tank school moved in 1932 to Fort Benning, Georgia.

The permanent construction phase for the main post at Fort George G. Meade was completed by 1935. The inter-war permanent construction was concentrated at the center of the installation. The architectural character was uniform, reflecting Colonial Revival ornamentation that resembled Doughoregan Manor, the nearby estate of Maryland's Revolutionary War statesman, Charles Carroll III (Wheaton 1928:101-3).

Two buildings were completed later than the original cantonment. Building 2234 was completed in 1939 for the Bakers' and Cooks' School. Building 2257 was completed in 1940. Both buildings were located near the intersection of Pepper and Huber Roads in an area separate from the main cantonment. Although similar in architectural design to the infantry and tank barracks complexes, these buildings served different functions from the main part of the installation.

Building 2234

Although active since 1921, the Bakers' and Cooks' School located at Fort George G. Meade did not receive permanent barracks and classroom building until the completion in 1939 of Building 2234. The purpose of the school was to train personnel to prepare military meals and bake bread. The school at Fort Meade was one of nine schools that operated during the inter-war period. Each school graduated cooks and bakers to support its own military corps area. The typical inter-war course lasted four months. The course trained enlisted personnel in the theory and practice of nutrition, cooking, baking, and mess management (Risch and Kieffer 1955:269).

From the exterior, Building 2234 appears to be a typical barracks building. It features many design elements identified with barracks buildings of the inter-war period, including a U-shaped footprint and open, multi-tiered rear porches (Cannan et al. 1994). However, its interior plan was designed specifically to provide both living quarters and specialized technical training areas. A large kitchen, demonstration and preparation rooms, and mess hall were located in the basement. The first floor contained classroom spaces, squad rooms, offices for instructors, a meat plant, a bake room containing ovens, and a bread cooling area. The second floor contained the living quarters for trainees and instructors, toilets and showers, a squad room, a mixer room, flour and ingredient storage rooms, and a pastry shop (DPW, blue-line drawings).

When mobilization for World War II started, the Army redesigned its inter-war bakers' and cooks' training programs. The sudden increase in demand for personnel swamped all nine inter-war Bakers' and Cooks' schools. The training course was reduced to two months early in 1940. By autumn 1940, each corps area was authorized to establish sub-schools that were managed by

the designated school in that area. Overall management was under the technical and instructional supervision of the Office of the Quartermaster General. During the summer of 1943, the Quartermaster Corps operated 99 Cooks' and Bakers' schools. In one year, the schools graduated nearly 12,000 officers and more than 46,000 enlisted personnel. General instruction included meat cutting, coffee roasting, and preparation of dehydrated meals (Risch and Kieffer 1955:269).

At Fort George G. Meade, the Bakers' and Cooks' School (Building 2234) was the center of instruction for its corps area. During World War II mobilization construction, Building 2234 received a wood-frame addition that expanded the bread storage capacity and a loading dock to receive materials. The typical cook's day began at 4 a.m. and ended at 7 p.m.; a baker's day began three hours earlier. The school produced an average of 18,000 pounds of bread and fancy rolls daily (*Evening Star* 1944).

In addition to on-post training, Fort Meade's Cooks' and Bakers' school operated sub-schools at eight other installations located throughout the Third Service Command. The Third Service Command schools graduated over 200,000 cooks and bakers during the World War II (Maryland Historical Society 1950:131).

In the Army reorganization that followed World War II, the Bakers' and Cooks' schools were reorganized according to services. In 1947, the school at Fort Meade was designated a food service school. Eventually the school closed. Building 2234 was redesignated to administrative functions in 1963. In 1972, the technical cooking and baking equipment was removed, and the interior spaces reconfigured into a central corridor with individual office space on either side. Subsequent alterations included porch enclosures.

Building 2257

After the tank school moved from Fort George G. Meade in 1932, the 66th Infantry and the 34th Infantry, both Regular Army units, remained stationed at the installation. The 66th Infantry used light tanks. The 34th Infantry was an experimental motorized force, using trucks and motor vehicles to provide greater mobility to infantry units.

To maintain and repair tanks and motor vehicles, the Army constructed an ordnance shop and vehicle maintenance area near the intersection of Huber and Pepper Roads. This was the site of ordnance storage during World War I. In 1934, a World War I wood-frame ordnance warehouse was rebuilt in brick and modeled into a permanent ordnance shop (2246-B). At the same time, an L-shaped brick addition was joined to this warehouse (Buildings 2246-A and 2246-C); this L-shaped addition included a garage and an open work shop. In 1941, the maintenance area was expanded again when Building 2246-D, a steel-frame structure with corrugated metal walls and monitor roof, was joined to Building 2246-A, B, and C (NARA, RG 77, Historical Record of Buildings and Equipment, Fort George G. Meade, MD).

In 1940, Building 2257, a 300-man barracks, was completed north of Huber Road close to the ordnance area. Construction completion reports do not record a specific use for this barracks. However, a 1941 map indicated that an ordnance company was located in this area (NARA, RG 77, Construction Completion Reports, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland).

The design of Building 2257 illustrates a typical barracks with mess constructed during the inter-war period. It was built from standard plans issued by the Office of the Quartermaster General in 1939. The building features many design elements identified with typical barracks constructed during the inter-war period, including an H-shaped footprint, Georgian Revival detailing, and multi-tiered, open, rear porches (Cannan et al. 1994). Its original interior also was typical. The first floor contained a kitchen and mess area, a day room, offices, showers and toilets, and a squad room. The second and third floors contained open living space for enlisted personnel with small separate rooms for non-commissioned officers. In 1972, the interiors of this building were remodeled to accommodate administrative office space (DPW, drawings).

Analysis

Buildings 2234 and 2257 are located in a part of the installation historically occupied by warehousing, ordnance repair, and quartermaster support activities. This support area was located between the two main areas of initial development at Fort George G. Meade; these areas were the main cantonment and the Franklin Cantonment. The current permanent cantonment was constructed during the inter-war period and occupied the former location of the main World War I cantonment. The permanent cantonment was planned formally to include barracks, housing, and administration buildings. Support buildings and ancillary structures were separated from this formally planned area. The Franklin Cantonment was replaced by the temporary mobilization cantonment constructed during World War II.

Buildings 2234 and 2257 were constructed to support missions that were different from that of the main cantonment and the temporary World War II training cantonment. Neither building was part of the original plan for the main permanent cantonment as developed in 1928 and constructed throughout the 1930s. The barracks buildings are not linked to the main cantonment either by historical association or by plan.

Buildings 2234 and 2257 are located two-tenths of a mile from central permanent cantonment historic district. The intervening space between the district and these two buildings was historically undeveloped; no documentation has been uncovered to suggest that these resources functioned historically as a recognizable entity.

Conclusion

Buildings 2234 and 2257 do not possess the qualities of significance on the national, state, or local level for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These two barracks illustrate standard Quartermaster designs similar to the permanent brick buildings constructed in the main cantonment at Fort George G. Meade. Buildings 2234 and 2257 do not exhibit significant design or construction techniques to merit individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Moreover, both buildings are isolated physically from the main post and do not contribute to the significant concentration of buildings that forms the historic district identified at Fort George G. Meade. Building 2234 has lost critical interior elements and no longer possesses the integrity of its interior plan to convey its historical association as the Cooks' and Bakers' School located at Fort Meade. Building 2257 does not have a documentable significant historical association with major missions located at Fort George G. Meade during World War II.

AA-52
Buildings 2234 and 2257
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Section 9: Major Bibliographic References

Cannan, Deborah K., Leo Hirrel, Katherine Grandine, Kathryn Kuranda, Bethany Usher, Hugh McAloon, and Martha Williams

1995 *National Historic Context for Department of Defense Installations, 1790-1940.*
Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

Directorate of Public Works, Fort George G. Meade
Real property records, drawings, and maps.

The Evening Star

1944 "Fort Meade Produces..." Washington, D.C. July 3.

Fort Meade Museum

1985 *An Illustrated History of Fort George G. Meade.* Fort Meade Museum, Fort Meade.

Maryland Historical Society 1950

1950 *Maryland in World War II.* Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Maryland.

McAloon, Hugh, John Mintz, Martha Williams, William T. Dod, Kathleen Child, Leo Hirrel, and Kathryn Kuranda

1994 *Fort George G. Meade Cultural Resource Management Plan.* Report prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

National Archives and Records Administration

RG 77 Records of the Chief of Engineers, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

Risch, Erna and Chester L. Kieffer

1955 *United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services: The Quartermaster Corps: Organization, Supply, and Services.* Volume II. Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

United States Congress. House. Committee on Military Affairs

1919 *Hearings on Retention of Camp and Cantonment Sites for Future Uses.* Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Wheaton, Francis B.

1928 *The Architecture of the Army Post.* *The Quartermaster Review*, 8:10-13.

AA-52
Buildings 2234 and 2257
Fort George G. Meade
Anne Arundel County

Section 10

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

Buildings 2234 and 2257 are located in the southeast section of Fort George G. Meade in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Building 2234 is located near the southeast corner of the intersection of Huber and Pepper Roads. Building 2257 is located northwest of Huber Road between Rock Road and Pepper Road. The boundaries for both buildings are their footprints.

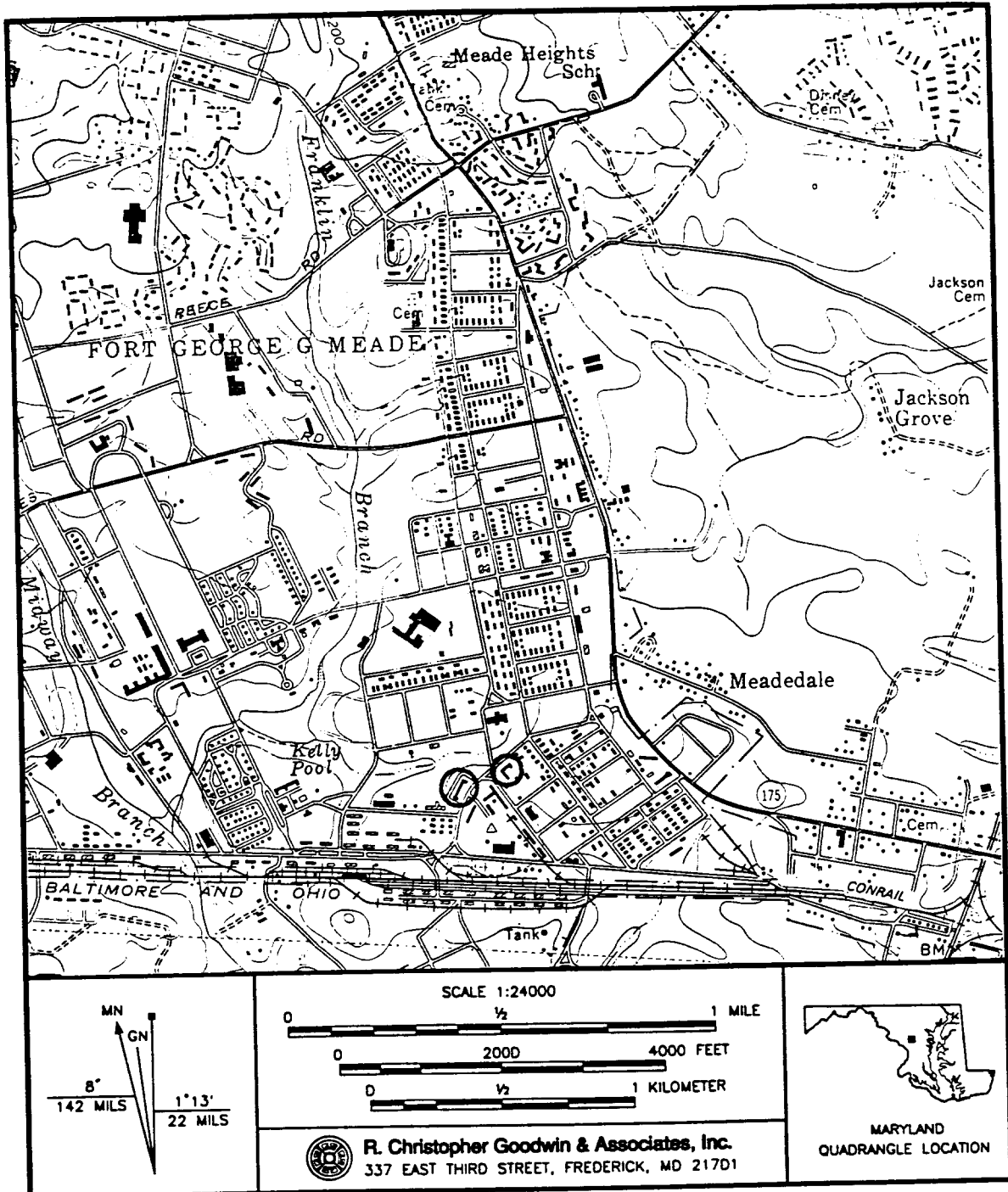
AA-52

Buildings 2234 and 2257

Fort George G. Meade

Anne Arundel County, MD

Locational Map: USGS Odenton Quadrangle Map





1A-52

3 Building

- 2234

4. George G. Head -

Anne Arundel Co. MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

2C Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., Frederick MD

view southwest

lot 7



AP-52

Barracks Bldg 3 - 2234

H. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co, MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

K.C. Gaudwin + Assoc., Inc., Frederick, MD

view northeast

2 of 7



AA-52

Building 2231

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co. MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc. Frederick MD

View northeast

3 of 7

100-1-111111 1820 100-1-111111 1820



AA-52

Building 2257

Fl. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co. MD

Hugh McAloon

3/1993

R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc, Frederick MD

View West

4 of 7



AM-52

Building 2257

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co., MD

Pat Giglio

6/95

TOM CLARK 19195- 3281 N N N-3-04 2

RC Goodwin + Assoc, Inc., Frederick, MD

Detail looking North

5 of 7



SNOWDEN
HALL

AA-52

Building 2257

Ft. George G. Meade

Anne Arundel Co., MD

Pat Giglio

TON CLARK*(050)970-0281 N N N-4-01 2

6/95

R.C. Goodwin & Assoc., Inc., Frederick, MD

Detail looking West

6 of 7



AA-52
Building 2257
Ft. George G. Meade
Anne Arundel Co., MD
Pat Giglio
6/95

R. C. Gaudwin & Assoc, Inc., Frederick, MD
view South

70 F 7